THE BOSTON RECORDER.

ERASMUS D. MOORE, EDITORS. MARTIN MOORE.

BOSTON, THUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1846.

tic Snuff.

MESTON. MANUPACTURER

UP STAIRS.
every description, constantly MIUM RANGE.

ill may be seeded personning it to balle more expenicles while baking, and was no expenicles while baking, and was no expense to the seeded person fact to order in grangement in endirely seed by pring, and have put up came for person who have been expensively. Fine the present their emperiority. Fine the part of the present man of the

RECORDER.

on through the Pest of who will forward for the

M. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

(VOL. XXXI. NO. 15.

DONOR HOLD THE RECORDER CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

THE RECORDER.

| THE SHOWLDER. | THE SHOWLDER.

time is come when, instead of an immense army, we should endeavor to cellect a congress of resident to settle there appeared by a suggested a Ausdral of the residual transpose. The farmed Dr. Paulus of Heidelberg, adopts the theory that Christ wrought no real miracles and never intended to impose on any body, and yet, that the evangelists who with messed and recorded his works, were honest men who meant to tall the truth. How does be reconcile this theory with the language of the New Testament? In every instance, by instituting, in place of the obvious and true interpretation of the place of the obvious and true interpretation of the place of the obvious and true interpretation of the place of the christ's stilling the temperat (Matt. 6: 32—29), he dispose of somewhat after the following fashium: As the beat was crossing the lake, there came one of these modelens, which are always of short duration, terminating as suddenly as they commence. The disciplen in affigight awake hier: he rises calmly up with exchanations like these; "What a terminate is throughed. Among others we notice one in Storthey think he has wrought a miracle. This missister of the store of the course of the opposition of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the comment of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the comment of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the comment of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the comment of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the comment of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the comment of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the charact of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the charact of the charact of the charact of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the charact of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the charact of the smeeting to war, and in particular to the charact of the charact of

during the lifetime of the lawgivers, within a week of these publication, are subject to a diversity of interpretations; and I doubt whether there was ever a statute enacted, of which there might not be imagined a pear-like construction different from the true one. How much more is this the case in a work so ancient, so varied, so popular in its style, so correless of inference (I cannot think of a better phrase) as the Bible. An honest straightforward intention to take the Bible exactly as it says, without flowing it in any direction, together with a competent knowledge of its language and history, is the only security against error in its interpretation.

Now every man almost, who has a theory to mainteain, when he flads a text, the obvious, honest meaning of which goes against his theory, if he can think of another peacelle interpretation, at once adopts it as the true one; and this has been so common among mon of all parties, that it has almost esseed to attract notice or excite animadeversion. Yet there is but ose true meaning to any text, and though there may be uncertained as the content of the convict's crime, but the leads and honorables of England are raising a chapter of England are raising a desperate opposition over and the militia system. The would be at Charlestown, analy 65 convicts, and were yet wars, the people are raising a desperate opposition over and the militia system. The would be at Charlestown, analy 62 convicts, and what people are raising a desperate opposition over and the militia system. The would be at Charlestown, and it is equal to convict season of 260. And yet this concervicts were work to such the first wars, the people are raising a desperate opposition over and the militia system. The would be at Charlestown, and it of the converted as a true true of a diversity of the converted as a true true one; and this has been so common among mon of all parties, that it has almost ceased to attract notice or excite animadeversion. Yet there is but one true might not be a diversity of

New Haven, Cr.—We are gratified to learn, says the New York Evangelist, that the presence and power of God in the revival of his work, is

mendous alternative of plunging the two

and power of God in the revival or has worn, in felt and enjoyed in a cheering and delightful manner in the First Church in New Haves, of which Dr. Bacon is paster, and, we believe, in a greater or less degree in other churches in that city.

Weywerspield, C.—An interesting state of the churches in the confirmed by any tangible evidence.

were religious feeling exists in Wethersfield at the present tiase. It is contined principally to Dr. Tucker's (Congregational) church. Meetings are held in different sections of the town every day.

Rochester, N. Y.—For some time pest there has been a work of grace in several churches in this city, which still continues. In the Washington street Presbyterian Church, some sixty or seventy persons have been hopefully converted to God. Other denominations have shared in the blooming.

Over September 1 of the September 1 of the September 1 of the American Topperance Union states, that the World's Temperance Conprogressing since the first of Jamesry. Fifteen have been added to the Baptist church, and others JORDAN, N. Y.—Fifteen have been added to the Baptist church within a few weeks, and fifteen or twenty some profess conversion. The revival is increasing in interest.

The New York Recorder mentions a revival at trict of Columbia whose wife is a slave. The Lambertville, N. J. Forty-six have been united to the Baptist church in that place, and about one hundred have been connected with other churches.

Between two and three hundred have prefessed a little money, and to save his wife induced anoth-Between two and three hundred have professed conversion during the revival, and the Holy Spirit continues to move upon the hearts of the people.

A correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal writes:—"I took the trouble of counting the number of revivals recorded in this week's paper, (ceveral of them copied,) and found there

issued a small volume with the above title, by an anonymous author. We cannot unqualifiedly commend the book. If the poetry is of the first order, which we doubt, the sentiment is not always religious. In the nince on "Religious" the poetry is of the first order, which we doubt, the sentiment is not always religious. In the nince on "Religious" the poetry is not always religious. In the nince on "Religious" the poetry is not always religious.

Milk's Weekly Volume, completing a quarterly part, and supplying much excellent matter with this reprint of three Eaglish books entire.

(T) The New Hamakhu, Markhu, Markhu,

The second number of this new and beautiful monthly has just been issued, by J. K. Wellman, 118 Nassau street, New York. It is illustrated by colored engravings, "finished in the highest style of modern ast," and contains a large amount of reading matter on the science of botany, and the cultivation of planst and flowers. It gives us great pleasure to commend to the public favor a work like this.—highly ornamental, improving to the intellect and the taste, and we may add, to the moral feelings, for familiarity with such a work, most help to counteract the roughness of character which is apt to be produced by the sterrer pursuits of life. We wish this monthly might supplant a scere or two of others which can only they by ministering to a certain greediness for what is trashy, and often inflaming and vicious.

A RETAGRACT, AND OTHER POSS.

James, Munroe & Co. of this city, have just issued a small volume with the above title, by an anonymous author. We cannot unsqualifiedly

ways religious. In the piece on "Religion," for instance, the author complains that religion may not find a place

At dance, or concert, theatre, or show,

may not find a place
At dance, or concert, theatre, or show,
Where usen and maidens—nid and young—collect
To shake from off their burdened spirits awhile,
The weights of care—the loads of life, &c. The piece on "Temperance" is excellent, and his lofty place to play the humble substitute.

shall not abandon it." Mr. H. then went on in-

this reprint of three English books entire.

(I) The New Hampshire Repository for April has been received. It contains an amunual amount of statistical and hissorical information.

(I) Littell's Living Age, No. 99, has been received. Published by Waite, Pierce & Ca., No. 10 Combail in the Care of the Indian and the State of the Care of the Indian and India

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1846.

The Sub-treasury bill passed the house this week with great rapidity, little opportunity being allowed to diseass it. As the phrase is, it was "put under the screws" of the previous question.

The national fair to be held in this city is to commesce on the 20th of next menth. Extensive preparations are making for it. Artisans, mechanics and manufacturers are invited to bring or send the products of their invention or labor from all parts of the land. Massachusetts, abounding in the fruits of ingenuity and industry, will not be backward in the enterprise.

Among the visiters here are Miss Catharine Beecher, Miss Wright, lecturer on Physiology, and Miss Farnsworth.

D.

tion the subject of the Oregon territory, or so much there with the public interest."

Mr. Webster rose and said: I shall advise my honorable friend, the member from Delaware, to forbear from pressing this resolution for a few days.

There is no doubt that there are letters from Mr. McLane; but as the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations opposes this motion, I am to presume that the Executive Government finds it inconvenient to communicate those letters to the Sanate, at the present moment.

Yet, it is obvious, that as the Senate is called on to perform a legislative act, it ought before the hour of its decision comes, to be put in possession of everything likely to influence its judgment.

Mr. Webster saide a is said, on Monday, A Ashburton treaty, while topical size of the committee of the propriations on mere confidence. There is certainly some embarrassment in the case. If

of everything meety of management of the vision of the vision of the continued of the conti

In say opinion, the mistake was in calling on Congress to suttorise notice to England of the discontinuance of what has been called the joint occupation, until negotiation had been exhausted. Negotiation should have been tried first, and when that had failed, and finally failed, then, and not till then, should Congress have been called upon.

I now go on the ground, of course, that the notice for discontinuing the joint occupancy is properly to be given by authority of Congress; a point which I do not now discuss.

It is said, indeed, that notice is to be used as a weapon, or an instrument, in negotiation. I hardly understand this. It is a metaphor of not very obvious application. A weapon seems to imply not a facility, or mere aid, but the means either of defence against attack, or of making an attack. It sounds not altogether friendly and pacific. I doubt exceedingly whether, under present circumstances, totice would hasten negotiation; and yet such are those circumstances that there may be as much inconvenience in standing still as in going forward.

The truth is, that great embarrassment arises

stances, notice would hasten negotiation; and yet such are those circumstances that there may be as much inconvenience in standing still as in going forward.

The truth is, that great embarrasement arises from the extreme pretensions and opinions put forward by the Preaident, in his inaugural address, a year age, and in his measage last December. But for these, notice would have been authorised by both Houses without much opposition. But the recommendation of the notice, coupled with the President ender's repeated declarations that he held our title to the whole of the territory to be "clear and unquestionable," alarmed the country. And well it might. And if the notice were required, in order to enable the President to push these extreme claims to any and every result, then notice ought to be refused by Congress, unless Congress is ready to support these pretensions at all hazards. Here lies the difficulty. Congress is not prepared, as believe, to sake the Country is not prepared, as I believe, to sake the Country is not prepared, as I believe, to sake the President's opinion of a clear and unquestionable right to the whole territory an ultimatum. If he wants notice for such a purpose, he certainly must see that it becomes a grave question whether Congress will grant it.

It was a great, a very great mistake, to accompany the recommendation of notice with so positive an assertion of our right to the whole territory. Did the President mean to adhere to that, even to the extremity of war? I fee, he should have know what, after what has happened in years past, the country was not likely to sustain him. Did he mean to say this, and afterwards recede from it? If so, why say it at all? Surely the President could not be guilty of playing as o small a part, as to endeavor to show himself to possess spirit, and boldness, and fearlessness of England, more than his predecessors, or his countrymen, and yet question how and the condent hope that no serious collision would arise between the two countries. So low an ambition,

research parts of this continent which are respected.

Mr. President, one who has observed attentively what has transpired here and in England, within within the last three months, must, I think, perceive that public opinion, in both countries, is considered to a conclusion that this controversy ought coming to a conclusion that this controversy ought oming to a conclusion that this controvers o be settled; and is not very diverse, in

coming to a conclusion that this controversy ought to be settled; and is not very diverse, in the one country and the other, as to the general basis of such settlement. That basis is the offer made by the United States to England in 1826.

There is no room to doubt, I think, that this country is ready to stand by that offer, substantially and in effect. Such is my opinion at least, and circumstances certainly indicate that Great Britain would not in all probability, regard such a proposition as unfit to be considered. I said, some weeks ago, that I did not intend to discuss titles at length, and certainly not to adduce arguments at length, and certainly not to adduce arguments at length, and certainly not to adduce arguments at the rise a concurrence of arguments, or considerations, in favor of regarding the 48th parallel as the just lise of demarcation, which both countries on the side the Rocky Mountains, and has since been the purchase of Louisians from France.

I do not think it important either to prove or disprove the fact, that commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht established the 48th parallel as the boundary is to run "indefinitely west," others caying, in torms, that it extends to the horthwestern occan." But, what is more important, we have considered this boundary us established by the treaty of Utrecht, at least on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It was on the strength of this that we drove back the British pertensiona, after we had obtained Louisiana, north from the head waters of the Mississipps to this parallel of the degrees.

This is indubitable. We have acted, therefore, and induced others to act, on the idea that this isoundary was actable. Considered this parallel as the boundary is to run "indefinitely west," the proposed on the state of the side of the Rocky Mountains. It was on the strength of the state of the side of the Rocky Mountains. It was on the strength of the state was a constant of the strength of the state of the side of the strength of the state of the side of the stren

Our city this morning allowing the list indubitable. We have acted, therefore, and induced others to act, on the idea that this countary was actually established. It now so tands in the treaty between the United States and England. If, on the general notion of configurity wenty, for is allowed to run to the "north-reason comment," or is allowed to run to the "north-reason comment in the rich country wenty, for is allowed to run to the "north-reason comment of the United States has never it in maintainable on the ground of Gray's distovery.

The Government of the United States has never and into the Columbia, and it never will. It be-

Are Government of the United States has never been dead and in some of ofter-sine, (with the navigation of the Columbia,) and it never will. It besoves all concerned to regard this as a settled bangor has published a process. As to the nevigation of the Columbia, persuantly or for a term of years, that is all matter or just, reasonable, and friendly negotiation. But the 49th parallel must be regarded as the general

The Sub-treasury bill passed the house this week with great rapidity, little opportunity being allowed to discuss it. As the phrase is, it was "put moder the screws" of the previous question. The national fair to be held in this city is to commence on the 20th of next month. Extensive preparations are making for it. Artinam, meaning the products of their invention or about from the products of their invention or about from the parts of the land. Massachasetts, abounding in the fruits of ingemoity and industry, will not be backward in the enterprise.

Among the visiters here are Miss Catharine Beckers, Miss Wright, lecturer on Physiology, and Miss Farmworth.

D.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPECH.

The following resolution, offered some days gay by Mr. J. M. Clayton, coming up in its order.

The rational previous the state of the United Season are represented by the communication of the communication to the public interest.

Mr. Webster rose and said: I shall advise my honorable friend, the member from Delaware, to forbear from pressing this resolution for a discontinuated the theory of the communication of the correspondence the conditions in the proposition is possible to the public interest.

Mr. Webster rose and said: I shall advise my honorable friend, the member from Delaware, to forbear from pressing this resolution for a first of the public interest.

Mr. Webster rose and said: I shall advise my honorable friend, the member from Delaware, to forbear from pressing this resolution for a first open conditions of the property of the previous of the previous

Beneral Intelligence.

whole.

In my opinion, the mistake was in calling on Congress to authorise notice to England of the discontinuance of what has been called the joint occupation, until negotiation had been exhausted. Negotiation should have been tried first, and when that had failed, and finally failed, then, and not till then, should Congress have been called upon. I now go on the ground, of course, that the notice for discontinuing the joint occupancy is properly to be given by authority of Congress; a point which I do not now discuss.

It is said, indeed, that notice is to be used as a

discontinuance of what has been called the joint occupation, until negotiation had been exhausted. Negotiation should have been tried first, and when the first had failed, and finally failed, then, and not till then, should Congress have been called upon. I now go on the ground, of course, that the notice for discontinuing the joint occupancy is properly to be given by authority of Congress; a point which I do not now discuss. It is said, indeed, that notice is to be used as a weapon, or an instrument, in negotiation. I hardly understand this. It is a metaphor of not very obvious application. A weapon seems to imply not a facility, or mere aid, but the means either of defence against attack, or of making an attack. It sounds not altogether friendly and pacific. I doubt exceedingly whether, under present circumstances, notice would hasten negotiation; and yet such are those circumstances that there may be as much inconvenience in standing still as in going feward.

The truth is, that great embarrassment arises

such incorrenience in standing still as in going feward.

The truth is, that great embarrasament arises front he extreme pretensions and opinions put forwardly the President, is his inangural address, a year so, and in his message last December. But for these, notice would have been harmless, and ferthese, notice would have been authorised by both Houses without much opposition. But the recommendation of the notice, coupled with the President's repeated declarations that he held out title the whole of the territory to be "clear and unquestionable," alarmed the country. And well it taght. And if the notice were required, in order to enable the President to push these extreme claims to any and every result, then notice ought to be refused by Congress, unless Congress is ready auport these pretensions at all hazards. Here here the difficulty. Congress, is not prepared, and believe, to sake the President's opinion of a clear and unquestionable right to the whole territory an ultimatum. If he wants notice for such a purpose, he certainly must see that it becomes a grave quest how whether Congress will grant it.

It was a great, a very great mitsake, to accompany the recommendation of notice with so positive an assertion of our right to the whole territory, but the President mean to adhere to that, even to the extremity of war? If so, he should have known that, after what has happened in years past, the country was not likely to sustain him. Did here here to be guilty of justing as small a part, as to endeavor to show himself to possess spirit, and boldness, and fearlessness of England, more than his predecessors, or his countrymen, and yet do all bringing down the wreck of the Basin and city bringing down the wreck of the Basin and city

mignus were. Extras from the Whig and Mercury give thrilling details, from which we all advance to show himself to possess spirit, and the standard the following extracts:—

Mercury give thrilling details, from which we all the confident hope that no serious collision I arise between the two countries. So lot with the confident hope that no serious collision I arise between the two countries. So lot with the standard the standard three three the two countries. So lot with the standard three th

jam of ice.

Our city has never experienced so sad a reverse. Many of our fellow citizens in comfortable circumstances, twenty-four hours since, are doubtless deprived of their all of water to within about two feet of the ceiling, and such was the rapidity with which the water rose last night, that it was with great difficulty the papers and books were

THE BOSTON RECOR DER.

"I am of opinion that the loss [to Bragen] does not exceed \$250,000. A large portion of the state wereafter or finel, part of the first and the state of the state o

Amen and the control of the control

the control of the co

Books of the Am. Tract Society.

young.
Olinthus Gregory's Letters on the Evidences, Duc-trines and Duties of Christianity-up, 480, 12mo. They were originally addressed to a young friend, and are writ-ten in an easy, attractive style.
Baster's Emists' Rost and Cull. New editions, in the Old and New Testaments. Rich in sriginal and evangelical thought.

Sacred Songs for Passily and Social Woods;
Both in round and in patent soles, and the Hyman separate.

Dr. Estreent's Sabbath Mounal, comprising No. 11. on the change of the day, pp. 132, 10me. A book which should be in every family.

Also, The April Committee in Europe. Scudder's Appeal to Mothers. Laurea. Emily Maria.

No. 479. On Truining the Young for the Conservice of the World. A Fremium Tract. By Rev. Samuel Harris, Convey, on information quiet, and interpretation of the Mothers. Laurea. Emily Maria.

No. 479. On Truining the Young for the Conservice of the World. A Fremium Tract. By Rev. Samuel Harris, Convey, on information quiet, and interpretation continues to impel parents to the duty.

No. 480. Prayer for Cellages and Listenay and Professional Institutions.

For sale at the Depository, No. 28 Cornhill.

For sale at the Depository, No. 28 Cornhill.

April 9. 4t. SETH BLISS, Agent.



TOUTE'S COMPANION. N. WILLIS, No. 11 CORSHILL. Price, \$1,00 a year, in advance. Six Copies for \$5,00.

The Companion has some.

CONTENTS OF THE NEXT WERE'S NUMBER.

The Compense has some.

WERK'S NUMBER.

The Thermacie, (with pictures.) Sassa Thempson.
John Huris, The Mognetian Boy, (with a picture.) Moral
John Huris, The Mognetian Boy, (with a picture.) Moral
Ghen. The False Accusation. A Feast on Fast Day,
The Flaves and the Coffin. The Merchant and the
Sailor Boy, "Short Comings." Names. My Teens
have Passed Away. A Child's Hym no Jense.

Extract of a letter to she Editor of the Companion, dated
FITCHYLLE, Muron Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1046.

Mr. Willis. Dear Sir:—Having seen a statement of
the contents of the Youth's Companion from week to
week, in the Paritin, my little girls have concluded to
drink no ten ano coffee for one year, in order to take your
paper. Herewith they send you \$1,00. c. c. c.

BEST SPRING MEDICINE. Whitwell's Temperance Bitters,

Conference and all Avereus Complaints, it has no equal in the world.

2. Because the injerdients of which this medicine is composed, are highly recommended in all medical books, both European and American, as among the best tonics haven to the medical world, and the second of the s

7. Because they are sold at one fourth the price of any other Bitters, besides being far higher in point of ment; one bottle of these Bitters will be found more efficacious than a dones of any other.

8. Because in buying this article, the purchaser does not pay a high price for handsome wrappers or long advertisements, but simply for the medicine only. Why pay 75 cts. or §1 for as article, when you can obtain a much better for 25 cts. Let reason and reflection influence you, and not imaginating any of the property of th

plaints enumerated above.

10. Because being sold in pint bottles at the low price of 25 cts, each, or \$2.00 per dozen, it is within the reach of those possessing the smallest means. All who use it will be the sold the smallest means. The sold the smallest means are sold to be a six with sold to them those great blessing, the smallest means the sold to be sold tly from the proprietor.

To COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

gratify the wishes of your numerous customers. They will self regidly, being known all over the New England States. Sold as below. WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

For cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Stiffens of icek and Joints, &c. The best article you can possibly ask use of as a remedy for the above. See that every ottle has the signature of J. P. Whitwell on the outside rapper, before you purchase. All others are worthless, rice 25 cents a bottle.

WHITWELL'S AROMATIC SNUPP, FOR HEADACHE AND CATARRH.

Composed mostly of Rosts and Aromatic Herbs. No better remedy for the above was ever known. One trail will fully prove this. Price 25 ceats a bottle. Sold by J. GEORGE WHITWELL, (late J. P. Whitwell & Son. In the city, by druggiste generally. Country—E. Craits, Charlestown; J. Emerton, Ssiem; Balch, Wadsworth, Clark & Dyer, Frovidence; Chase & Winslow, Fall Hiver; Thornton & Son, New Bedford; Munroe & Worcester; Bline & Covella, Lower, Lowell, Creen & Co., Portland; Allison & Gault, Concord. At July & Co., Portland; Allison & Gault, Concord. At July & Co., Portland; Allison & Gault, Concord. At July & Co., Son & Gault, Concord. At July & Co.,

GOODS. Combs and Perfumery

RECEIVED by large assortment or consisting of Pocket Knives.

Scissors and Shell and Shell 100 " Science and Shears.

500 " Hornor Shell Combs of all kinds.

500 " Horn Tooth, all, Shaving Brashes.

500 " Pocket Book all, Shaving Brashes.

Lubn's Perfumers, a full assortment. Also, a variety of other goods, too numerous to mention; which will be sold to the trade at lower prices than before offered.

PATENT AIR-TIGHT SUMMER AND WINTER COOKING STOVES. IE above Staves have become very calchrated general utility in every branch of Cooking, as very serict economy in the consumption of fuel, Iways sold with the express assurance that the





THE BOSTON RECORDER.

THE BOSTON RECORDER.

Application of the property of the

FARM IMPLEMENT

Spring Style Ilats.

AM now getting in a very large as—
a sortment of every style and quality of Hats and Caps. French Hats of
my own importation. Ladiga' Riding Hats and Caps in great variety—
all of which I will sell as low as the
same quality can be qurethased in Boaton, Wholesale Rooms, 2st and 3d
stories, 173 Washington street.

3m. WM. M. SHUTE. EXCHANGE EATING ROOMS, Post Office Avenue, Leading from Congress Street to the Post Office, BOSTON.

Gerflemen can be accommodated with the best that the market affords at any hour of the day, at moderate process, in a right unsurpased in any Establishment in the city.

BERAH PAST from Git 0.5 orders. DINNER from 10.5 orders. DINNER from 10.7 orders. OF the Control of the Co

Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES, NO. 361 WASHINGTON STREET,
N. EMMONS IDE, {
BOSTON.

A. R. CAMPBELL'S TEMPERANCE EATING HOUSE, NO. 1 WILSON'S LANE, BOSTON.

WATERMAN'S KITCHEN FURNISHING ROOMS!



PATENT PNEUMATIC SHOWER BATH:

JOHN G. CARY Personal attent HAS just opened the Store, NO. 233 WASHINGTON STREET, (Marlborn Hotel Railding,) where he has on hand and for sale, a good assertment of

used by himself, and warranted to brofthe beatmaall perchased by himself, and variance the fields ABB of the fi business, and intending to devote personal attention and know so other principles in trade than those of integrity, he hopes to give anisination and secure permanent patronage. The father and Geselment are respectfully invited to call and the control of the con April 17.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, BLEUTRATING
ASTRONOMY, GLEVANIUM, GLEVANIUM,
CHEMBERS, CARROLL
PREUMATICS, ZECTRO-MAGNETISM,
HYDRACTATICS, DAGUERREOTYPE,
HYDRAULICS, OPTICS, &c. &c., N. B. Chamberlain,

NOS. 2 & 0 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.



BOSTON. Life Insurance.

NO. 303 WASHINGTON STREET.

LIFE Insurance.

I VER insured on the Matsau Frinciple, or the lowest safe.

Let rate of premium, by the New Engined States Life Insurance Company, as these Chiefe, Alexander Rank Building, Rate street, Roston.

Wiltard Phillips, Robert Rooper, Willions Purrone, Charles, Charles, James deseage, Francis & Louisid, Google House, Course of the New, Willard Phillips, Robert Rooper, Willions Purrone, Charles, Louisid, Google House, Charles, Annual Charles, Charles, Phys. Lett. B Course, Charles, Charles, Phys. Lett. B Course, Charles, Phys. B Course, Charles, Phys. B Course, Charles, Phys. Lett. B Course, Charles, Phys. B Course, Phys. REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC CUSHING, MERCHANT TAILOR,

ITAa simeword from No. 38 to No. 38 Wandongsin stores, (or all pays up an at 10 discontinuance, and pays up and at 10 discontinuance, and pays up an at 10 discontinuance, and pays up a

SPINAL INSTITUTION

FARM I MPLEMENT

AND SEED WAREHOUSE.

DAVID PROUTY & CO., Nos. 19, 20, and 22 North
Market, and 14 Chinos steect, Buston.

Having received our assorthunt of GARDEN, FIELD,
GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS, we ofter them to the
public, feeling assured they can put confidence in them
we having had them raised by experienced growners are
we having had them raised by experienced growners are
presently for ourselves, and can warrent the harder orders,
the proposition of the series of the

Early Prince Albert, Early Cedo Nolli, Early Hill, Early Washington, Early Warrick, Dwarf Marcoffe.

Washington, Early Warrick, Dwarf Blue Imperial Dwarf Marcoffe.

Linn, Saba, Hortichtural Pole, Red Crauberry, India Clark, Carly Charles, Carlotte, Early York, Dutch, Vanack, Batterea, Superiorf, May Lorge Lafe Drumbend, Green Globe Savoy, Late Sagar Loaf, Red Dutch, Early and Late Cauliflower, Brocoli, &c.

Early York, Dutch, Vanack, Batterea, Superiorf, May Lorge Lafe Drumbend, Green Globe Savoy, Late Sagar Loaf, Red Dutch, Early and Late Cauliflower, Brocoli, &c.

Early York, Dutch, Vanack, Batterea, Superiorf, May Lorge Lafe Drumbend, Green Globe Savoy, Late Sagar Loaf, Red Dutch, Early and Late Cauliflower, Brocoli, &c.

Early York, Dutch, Vanack, Batterea, Superiorf, May Lorge Lafe Drumbend, Green Globe Savoy, Late Sagar Loaf, Red Dutch, Early and Late Carlotte, Sarat NULEER Or HIS TATIESTS AND EACOMNODATES WITH Carlotte, Carlotte, May Lord Late Common Late Common Late Carlotte, Carlotte, Red Onion. Sweet Marjoram, Summer Savory, Sage, Thyme, Lavender, &c., Deck William Late Carlotte, May Lord Late Carlotte, May Lor

PRACTICAL DENTISTRY.

T the old and celebrated dent S. STOCKING, No. 266 Wa you Place, Boston. The published

FIRST PREMIUM RANGE. COOK & COLE,

RAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 35 Merchants Row,
OFFOSTE FEATRLIS MOORS,
J. O. COLE.

17.

BOSTON,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
OLD BOOKS RE-BOUND IN EVERY VARIETY
OF STYLE AT

No. 32 Washington street,
BOSTON.

UP. STAIRS.
TP Account Books, of every description, constantly Jon. 1.

CONSTON AND ACCOUNT BOOKS, The principal difference between up and the three fuse, while they are and all earlier the three fuse, while they are all carried to the over, relied as while being the owner other Ranges, to close the over fuse made the offer draw. This arrangement is out made the offer draw. This arrangement is out made the offer draw.

The account Books, of every description, constantly Jon.

L. Coree of Congress and V.

Coree of Congress and V.

TELTH INSERTED

on a New Plan, in the dental art, or any of is so much concerned.) I so much concerned. I mouth the sound that thoroughly appreciated, this again will be brightened up that I shall have the attaffined by the state of the

BOSTON RECORDER. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. OFFICE, NO. 11 CORNHILL, THIR

ERASMUS D. MOORE, EDITORS.

Letters from Europe-No. XVI, to our own or rect them.

mervile labor of somen—spirit awalls—slabe signs—rocking chairs—separation of passengers.

Having arrived opposite to a landing place in Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. of May 31, we were taken ashore with our baggage. The craft which thus conveyed us was steamboat attached to the Custom House. No sooner had we reached the wharf, than, as common on such occasions, both sides of the Atlantic, we were all zealously hailed by drivers of cabs and coaches. They did not ack in compliments on their own equipage, as reason why they should be engaged as a reason why they should be engaged as our particular jehus. Those of the passengers who had ladies with them, saw first tother being comfortably located at some hotel or boarding house.

The next step was to look after our valices and trunks. We resorted to the public depot, in which they were to be examined. Considerable time elapsed before they arrived. As the individuals who had charge of them did not know their owners, they were put together quite promiscuously. It was difficult for each proprietor to find and collect his own. The search was necessarily at venture. It was a complete scene of like purposes, but of cross tracks and jostle. Previous to this, a clerk in attendance invited us to record our names, as the order in which our things would be searched. Of course, not a few of us promptly complied. But it was soon apparent that servants, feed satisfactorily to themselves, disregarded the arrangement, and were very adroit in obtaining an expeditious pass for the luggage of their employers. Their action plainly signified, "Think not thou to find me slack." But they who were unaccustomed and averse to such policy, waited hours before they got through, and were permitted to depart.

Articles which occasioned considerable detention were books. Among these, most service, and the united States. An international copy right would prevent the need of this bar to the spragage was small, and who had more volumes in it han clothes, was required to pay a considerable sum. Thou

fliterature. happy convoca
The need of self possession and decision tion and glory.

about twenty-five years ago. On inquiry for this why the last article was not thus worn there, the reply was, that the flag stones which cover

the sidewalks were so smooth and slippery in wet weather, that it would be a dangerous appendage to the feet.

While the inhabitants in different attire and on diverse routes met us, we observed that a much less proportion of them were spitters than in our republic. Such convenient and decent exemption may be justly claimed through the kingdom. We could not but be reminded, that however Mrs. Trollope may have lashed this habit in many of our population, with rather an excess of satire, yet there was too much cause for her severity. It is not unlikely that if the subsatire, yet there was too much cause for her severity. It is not unlikely that if the subjects of the British crown were released from their heavy imposts on tobacco, and had it at the same price and in like abundance with Americain, they would use much more of it, and throw of greater quantities of saliva. This is advanced not as any apology for so barbarous a custom. Wherever such a national or individual practice prevails, it should be denied as a useless expenditure, as offen or convocation since that sive to many who are free from its bondage,

tional or individual practice prevails, it should be denied as a useless expenditure, as oftensive to many who are free from its bondage, and as an injury to health. Though we filest the memory of the noble and injured Raleigh for introducing the potato into Ireland, we cannot do so, however honest his purpose, with regard to the influence he exerted for rendering the "Indian weed" an article of use in the higher circles of his country.

As proof that human nature is too apt to be a "bundle of habits" everywhere, and if circumstance does not allow at to contrate some of them, it will be sure to indulge others, we noticed one particular under this category. It was, that the strangers among whom we had come, exercised their nasal organ more frequently and much louder than it is on this side of the Atlantic. Indeed, we could not prevent its bringing to our recollection the trumpet blasts around Jericho, when its walls were prostrated. Frequent and subsequent observation confirmed us in the belief, that it is a national habit of England and other parts of Europe. To a forsigner who attends public worship, it is very octiceable in the elergy. Many of these, at the individual substitution of the saints of a understand the regord and other times. There over its over the clurches. The rections and determination of the substitution is and with the word of the wast with reversace and the translet of the substitution of the single over the current of the country.

As proof that human nature is too apt to be a "bundle of habits" everywhere, and it was then, as now, we first principle of protesta to make the had every of conscience in reading, of conscience in reading, of country to conscience i

THE RECORDER.

GURRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON RECORDER.

give two or three start least apparent necessit remarking on the faw we would not cherish

that he felt it hard to be so taxed for his love of literature.

The need of self possession and decision was manifested in the case of a passenger. As he was about leaving the store-house for luggage, one driver seized him by the arm, saying, go with me; then another and a third-did the same, and so on, till he was surrounded. Thus situated, he suffered himself to be tagged hither and thither, as though he had fio will or choice. A policeman, perceiving his unpleasant condition, hastened to relieve him. Thus he was restored to hiss wits, and soon quit the premises.

One result of this tustle among the drivers, was the show of battle between two of them. But they were immediately separated by another policeman, who used his came quite liberally over the back of the belligerent, who he supposed was most to blame. It was matter of surprise with those of us who came from a republican land, to perceive how authmissively the chastised offender yielded to the discipline. But subsequent observation taught us that physical force is much more tolerated by the subjects of royal government than by those of our country.

While passing along, the objects to which American eyes had not been accustomed, naturally made more than a common impression on our minds. Among such novelties, however scarcely noticed by the citzensthere, we may mention some of them.

The bouses and other edifices, made of light colored brick, had contracted much coal smoke, and looked far less bright, than similar structures in our cities. This remark holds true throughout Great Britain. Buildings, with such a dingy and antique appearance, are occasionally cleaned and restored to their new aspect.

As no unusual inconvenience the streets were muddy. To avoid its effects, a considerable number of females were fitted out with gloshoes and pattens. These reminded us of their being used by the women of our country before the introduction of cork shoes, a half century since, and of india rubber, about twenty-five years ago. On imquiry whythelast article was